

## Farah of Iran arrives on visit

AMMAN (Agencies). — Her Imperial Highness Farah Pahlavi of Iran arrived here Saturday afternoon on a private visit to last a few days. Her Highness was welcomed at Amman airport by Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Aliya.

Official sources disclosed that the Empress will make a private visit to Damascus Monday at the invitation of the wife of the Syrian president.

# JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية « الراي »

Volume 2, Number 322

AMMAN, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1976 — ZUL KE'ADA 22, 1396

Price: 50 fils

## King Hussein: Resolution 242 has a clear interpretation



M. King Hussein answers questions put to him by members of the visiting U.S. congressional delegation at the royal court Saturday. Seated at the table to the King's right is U.S. Ambassador Thomas Shannon. Standing behind him are U.S. Congressmen, Shafiq Hamid Sharaf, the Chief of the Royal Cabinet, and Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh are in the background between the King and the ambassador.

AMMAN (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday told a visiting U.S. congressional delegation that the Arab countries had accepted U.N. Security Council resolution 242 in its present form under assurances from U.S. officials that this would expedite the passage and implementation of the resolution. The interpretation of the resolution was clear at the time, the King said.

The King told a 12-man delegation from the House Judiciary Committee, which flew in from Tel Aviv for a few-hours visit to Amman, that Israel could not have peace and hold on to the occupied territories too. Peace meant Israeli withdrawal from Jerusalem, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and all other territories occupied in 1967 war.

Israel now insists that the resolution, passed in November 1967, called for withdrawal from only the territories occupied in June war.

King Hussein explained that he had been in the United States at the time resolution 242 was passed. King Hussein warned that if the armistice in the region continued, ensuring sense of despair could lead to a destructive and costly escalation that would not be limited to the Middle East area.

He told the delegation that the United States had an important role to play in leading the way to comprehensive settlement that would bring peace to the region.

King Hussein said that the Palestinians had to be included in the various stages of the peace-making process. "The Palestinians must participate as an independent party in the peace-making process, otherwise the resulting situation would be regarded as illegitimate."

## Constantine arrives here

AMMAN, Nov. 13 (R). — Ex-King Constantine of Greece will arrive here tomorrow on a private visit at the invitation of His Majesty King Hussein, official sources said tonight.

During his stay, lasting a few days, he will attend celebrations marking King Hussein's 41st birthday tomorrow.

imposed on the Palestinian people," he stressed. Asked about Jordan's role in the peace-making effort, the King said Jordan was prepared to do what was required of it but was not prepared either to make concessions regarding Palestinian rights nor to relinquish any part of Palestinian land.

He insisted that the Palestinian people had to be allowed the right of self-determination, and that only the Palestinians could make decisions regarding how to dispose of their lands or their rights.

In answer to a question on the role of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in the peace process, King Hussein said that Jordan recognises and is committed to the resolutions of the October 1974 Rabat conference. He reiterated that the essential factor for Jordan was that the Palestinian people should be allowed to exercise the right of self-determination. He added that the Palestinian people had the right to choose a "constructive and courageous leadership."

He said that the Israelis were responsible for the current stalemate. Israel has closed the door on opportunities for peace again and again since 1967. It is now setting up settlements in the occupied territories and making negative statements concerning the future of Jerusalem, the Golan Heights and other occupied areas. The King described the recent statements of Egypt's President Anwar Sadat as "courageous and constructive". He warned that unless Israel responded in a similar vein, we would be caught in a vicious circle once again and the way would be open for a clash and for extremism.

On the recent Arab summits in Riyadh and Cairo, His Majesty said that their aim had been not only to stop the bloodshed in Lebanon, but also to construct a

unified Arab stand that could endure strains and to plan for the future.

Following the meeting with the King, the congressional delegation visited Jarash and other archaeological sites in the vicinity.

Prior to their return to Israel on board a special United States aircraft, a press conference was held at the airport.

Representative Walter Flowers of Alabama, who is co-chairman of the delegation, explained that the team was on a 15-day visit to the Middle East and East Africa. He said that their mission was "investigative and exploratory" and connected with their legislative duties. He told reporters: "We are not foreign policy implementers or executors."

He went on that the delegation felt it was important to visit nations "on the ground" in the Middle East and said that Jordan was an important if small country in the region.

[Continued on page 6]

## Rhodesia conference put off for nationalist consultations

GENEVA, Nov. 13 (Agencies). — Britain today postponed at the last minute an important session of its Rhodesia conference, apparently to avoid a serious clash with black nationalist leaders over a date for legal independence in the break-away colony.

A plenary session of the negotiations, due to be held this morning, was put off until Monday at the request of black Africa's "front-line" states, Zambia, Tanzania, Botswana and Mozambique, diplomatic sources said.

Conference Chairman Ivor Richard had planned to read a statement to this morning's meeting in the hope that blacks and whites would agree, however reluctantly, to a formula for overcoming the date impasse.

Observers from African "front-line" states had meetings throughout the day with nationalist delegations headed by Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe and also consulted with Mr. Richard, conference sources said.

They were trying to end an apparent misunderstanding about a British formula, which pledges



## Nation marks birthday of King Hussein

AMMAN. — Jordan celebrates today the 41st birthday of His Majesty King Hussein.

On this happy occasion the King has ordered increases in the pay of the Armed Forces personnel. Increases range between 6-12 per cent of basic pay for senior personnel and 18-20 per cent for lower ranks.

The King instructed the Cabinet to distribute the sum of JD74,000 to humanitarian and charitable institutions. The sum was previously allocated for celebration purposes.

His Majesty has also granted 46 medals of different orders to high-ranking government officials. Twenty-one of these medals were granted to military personnel.

## PRINCE HASSAN RETURNS HOME

AMMAN (JNA). — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan returned home Saturday evening at the end of a short official visit to the United Kingdom. His Majesty King Hussein was at the airport to welcome the Crown Prince, who was accompanied by his wife Her Royal Highness Princess Tharwat.

The Crown Prince had held meetings with various British officials and had had talks with the heads of a number of British institutions designed to develop bilateral Jordanian-British relations as well as to review the general Middle East situation.

The Crown Prince was also met at the airport by His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, His Majesty's personal representative.

## Arab peace forces expected to move into Beirut within 48 hours

BEIRUT, Nov. 13 (Agencies). — Fighting died down along the battle lines of Lebanon's divided capital today as the tense city awaited the entry of Syrian army peacekeeping forces under an Arab League mandate. Sporadic shelling and sniping continued. Beirut Radio, which supports the left, said that seven people were killed by shells in the capital — compared with about 30 yesterday. The Syrians threw a powerful ring of tanks and troops round the outskirts of Beirut Wednesday after winning the reluctant assent of the main rightwing leaders to their deployment in Christian areas. Newspaper reports said that their entry into the city was delayed pending the arrival of troops from other Arab countries.

Beirut Radio said the peace plan was to be completed within two days.

In a wide area around the city, militiamen of the hostile factions have hidden their weapons and melted away. Roads which have been closed for months have had their barricades bulldozed away.

Well-informed sources in the Lebanese capital said today that eight thousand troops of the Arab deterrent force, backed up 250 tanks and armoured vehicles, will move into Beirut tomorrow in the second phase of the Arab peace plan for Lebanon.

Six thousand Syrians and 2,000 Saudi, Sudanese and Libyan troops will converge on the capital at dawn from several sides and take up positions between warring factions along battle-fronts.

They will open up communications between the eastern and western halves of the city controlled respectively by rightist and leftist militia during the 18-month-old civil war.

In Damascus, a Syrian informed source said that the first part of the 700-strong United Arab Emirates contingent for the Arab League's peace force had arrived in the Syrian capital today, en route for Lebanon.

The unit would wait to be joined by the rest of the contingent before moving on to Lebanon, the source added. The overall peace force will have a total of about 30,000 men from several countries.

The Syrians are the backbone of the truce force, but a mixture of other Arab troops appeared to be wanted by the leftists and Palestinian commandos.

The daily newspaper, Al Safir, said today however that the hold-up in the peace plan was caused by the Iraqi military presence in Lebanon, adding that talks were going on with the Baghdad government to avoid clashes between Iraqi troops and the Syrians.

Al Safir said that during recent talks between Palestine Liberation Organisation political department chief Farouk Kaddoumi and Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam, the latter said that Syrian troops would help Iraqi forces to return to Iraq with their equipment in any way they wished.

Al Anwar, a daily newspaper close to Lebanese President Elias Sarkis and the Syrian regime, also subscribed to the view that difficulties were being caused by the presence of Iraqi troops.

It reported that the deterrent force was having difficulty particularly in persuading leftist forces to pull out of parts of central Beirut and Chiyah in the southeast suburbs.

In the southern port of Sidon, a man found guilty by a combined Palestinian-leftist court of kidnapping and murder was executed.

Mr. Richard said today he did not expect negotiations would break down over the independence question when talks recommence on Monday.

He was speaking after a 90-minute informal meeting with Bishop Abel Muzorewa, regarded as a moderate among the four African nationalist delegations represented.

The nationalists this week threatened to call for an adjournment if a precise independence date was not set for before Dec. 1, 1977 at the latest.

Mr. Richard said his discussion with the bishop was "helpful", but gave no details.

by a firing squad in the main square today. The body of Mr. Ahmad Ismail, aged about 22, remained displayed in Gamal Abdel Nasser Square.

Ismail and young companion, Mohammad Ibrahim, were convicted by the court of killing a man

## Mahmoud Riad confers with King Khaled

RIYADH, Nov. 13 (R). — Arab League Secretary General Mahmoud Riad today conferred with King Khaled of Saudi Arabia on the situation in Lebanon and the Arab World.

The radio quoted Mr. Riad as saying after the meeting he briefed King Khaled on the talks he has held in Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and the United Arab Emirates before visiting Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Riad told the Saudi Press Agency that his talks with King Khaled also covered Arab solidarity without which "No agreement, whether on Lebanon or any other question, can be reached."

Arab solidarity will continue, thanks to the sincere efforts to realise the aspirations of the Arab World, he added.

## Pro-Hassan independents win Moroccan elections

RABAT, Nov. 13 (R). — Independent candidates have won a majority in the Moroccan local government council elections, according to official results published by the Interior Ministry.

The results show that the major political parties contesting elections for the first time since 1960, have lost considerable ground to the independents, most of whom are said to support King Hassan and his government.

The elections, only the fourth for local government since independence in 1956, will affect the composition of the next parliament, due to meet next April, as councillors will elect one-third of the members.

With more than 80 per cent of yesterday's election results known, independent candidates have taken 6,693 of the 13,362 seats on 830 local councils. It is understood they may form a new royalist party to contest the expected parliamentary elections next year.

The remainder of the seats were divided between nine political parties, with the largest share going to the Istiqlal Party with 1,706 seats.

In the last local elections fought

from Sidon, and stealing his money and car.

The chairman of the tribunal issued a statement declaring that every conspirator would face the same fate.

Ismail's companion escaped the death penalty and was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment because of his youth.

New tensions have meanwhile been reported in the far south where nighttime clashes between left and right left the situation tense.

Various weapons were used but the outcome of the battle was not clear.

Travellers from the area reported seeing reinforcements being rushed to leftist-held Bint Jbeil and nearby villages on hillsides facing the rightist-held district along the frontier with Israel.

Bint Jbeil is the only gap in a strip of rightist-controlled territory along the Israeli border.

Israeli spotter planes were seen flying over the district and flares were fired over it last night.

Beirut Radio reported today that Lebanese leftist leader, Mr. Kamal Junblatt had discussed the peace plan today with an envoy of the Arab forces Lebanese commander, Col. Ahmad Al Hajj.

It said that he was given assurances about the freedom of the press.

The radio also quoted informed sources as saying Beirut airport was expected to reopen next week.

by the major parties in 1960, the Istiqlal took 45 per cent of the vote, the Socialists 30 per cent and independents 25 per cent.

Party leaders in Rabat had begun disputing the accuracy of the returns today even before complete results were available.

The leftwing Union Socialiste des Forces Populaires said its candidates had won more than the 700 seats officially announced in Rabat.

The success of the independents appeared to confirm official predictions of lack of enthusiasm for political parties, which have been out of office for more than a decade.

In an interview given before yesterday's polling, but only published today, Premier Ahmed Osman was quoted as saying that "certain people think there is a disenchantment with the parties (and) a new formation should be created. The elections will make it possible to clarify this point."

Observers took this to mean that he envisaged the creation of a new pro-government party for the elections promised by the king for the new parliament.



CAIRO MEET — French Premier Raymond Barre (left) meets with Egyptian Premier Mamdouh Salem (centre) and Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy in Cairo Saturday. The two premiers held their first session of talks expected to concentrate on French assistance to develop an Egyptian arms industry and the construction of two nuclear power plants. (AP wirephoto).



THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK

Congratulations to His Majesty on his birthday.



# JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily  
published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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## Olive farmers, everywhere

When it rains it pours.

Not only did we have the honour this week of welcoming a few American congressmen, but we were given a living example of what the Americans talk about when they say that their earth is bountiful. No less than 24 senators and representatives passed through Amman this week during their trips through the Middle East, and they all saw it fit to pronounce in sincere terms their view that the peace settlement we all wish between Arabs and Israelis is near, if not at hand.

We wish this more than anybody else, if only for the fact that it would rid us of the tedious chore of having to monitor the intermittent lunacy of the American Congress, and point it out to the distinguished senators and representatives when they fly through to see how the peace child is coming along.

But we are still dubious about the huge gap we see in front of us whenever we look at what the congressmen say and what they do, and thus we are doubly perplexed when the good legislators fly through here pronouncing great judgments on the inevitability of peace and happiness for all in the Middle East.

Several months ago, Israel's Prime Minister Rabin went down to the occupied Jordan Valley and told some Israeli settlers to plant olive trees, knowing that an olive tree takes seven years to bear fruit, and thus suggesting that the Israelis expect to hold onto the West Bank for at least that long.

Israel, at latest count, has established some 70 settlements on occupied Arab land, and plans to set up a long string of tens more throughout the West Bank and Sinai. This is not only the Gush Emunim crazies, but the Israeli government that receives every year from the American Congress approximately \$2 billion in aid. It seems to us, applying the maxim that actions speak louder than words, that the United States is calmly if indirectly supporting the Israeli colonisation programme throughout the occupied Arab areas. Now this may or may not be America's official policy. Two days ago, the American representative at the Security Council voted for a resolution that condemned the Israeli settlements programme. But at the same time the good congressmen in Washington routinely approve foreign aid bills that send along the billions of dollars of aid that keep Israel breathing, and building settlements. Now we appreciate the fact that there are nuances of American foreign policy that we neither know about nor understand, but in the visible actions of the American government we see a strain of conduct that the dictionary defines as both hypocrisy and contradiction. We are perplexed when we see this going on, and insulted when the Americans partly responsible for it see it fit to fly around the Middle East talking about peace on the one hand, and back home they are making peace impossible on the other.

We appreciate the fact that there are forces and pressures in the United States that often tie a congressman's hand, not to mention mouth and mind. We also appreciate that most congressmen are not much concerned with the Middle East, as it is not their direct responsibility in their legislative committee duties. But we feel that any person in any country must in the end assume responsibility for his or her actions, and the actions of the United States Congress have helped perpetuate the conflict and the suffering and the waste in the Middle East. We would like the good congressmen to ponder the extent to which they feel they may be held morally responsible for what their votes in Congress end up meaning over in this part of the world.

Would the American Congress pass a resolution providing Israel with special technical assistance in olive farming? Would the visiting congressmen also advise the Israeli settlers in the Jordan Valley to plant olive trees? If not, do they condone the fact that the financial aid they send Israel directly or indirectly goes to establish more Jewish settlements in occupied Arab territories? Where do they draw the line, or have they even considered the fact that a line can be drawn? Wouldn't this be a nice topic to bring up on the floor of the House of Representatives and the Senate when Congress reconvenes in January? Or is this not allowed in America?

### CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER

#### JABAL AMMAN

English-speaking Anglican services are held each Sunday at 8 a.m. (Holy Communion) and on first Sunday of each month at 12 noon.

**SPECIAL REMEMBRANCE DAY SERVICE**  
will also be held on Sunday  
November 14 at 12 noon. All are welcome.

### AL HUSSEIN SOCIETY FOR CHILD WELFARE

will hold its Annual General Meeting  
at the Grand Palace Hotel Tuesday,

Nov. 16, at 10:30 a.m.

Members and friends are welcome to attend.

## King Hussein receives Sandhurst delegation

AMMAN (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein received the visiting delegation from the British Sandhurst Military Academy at the Royal Hashemite Court Saturday.

The delegation, composed of students from the famous military school in which King Hussein attended part of his military studies, is here on a short visit to participate, together with some of their fellow Jordanian students from the Armed Forces, in military exercises and to attend a number of lectures.

The delegation will also visit a number of military institutions.

## Jordan, Hungary to sign economic accord

AMMAN (JNA). — Economic talks between Jordan and Hungary started here at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce Saturday to lay the grounds for the economic cooperation agreement due to be signed between the two parties Sunday.

The agreement covers development of bilateral commercial exchanges, in particular export of phosphates and vegetables to Hungary, and seeks to provide for Jordanian freight vehicles new facilities to enable them operate inside Hungary.

The Hungarian team was led by the under-secretary of the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Trade and included the non-resident Hungarian ambassador to Jordan in addition to a number of other Hungarian officials.

The Jordanian team included the Director of Industry at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Mr. Tawfic Batarseh, the Director of Economic Cooperation at the ministry, Mr. Mohammad Al Sakka, and representatives from the National Planning Council and the Phosphates company.

The Hungarian delegation had also discussed with the minister of agriculture, Mr. Salah Jum'a, Saturday the possibility of expanding agricultural exchanges between the two countries; and it also visited the National Planning Council.

## Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fils for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

U.S. dollar	333.0	335.0
U.K. sterling	545.0	551.0
Swiss franc	136.8	137.4
German mark	138.2	138.7
French franc	67.0	67.3
Italian lira		
(for every 100)	38.6	38.8
Syrian pound	82.9	83.3
Lebanese pound	120.5	122.0
Saudi riyal	95.6	96.0
Iraqi dinar	953.0	965.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1164.0	1170.0
U.A.E. dirham	84.6	85.1
Libyan dinar	725.0	745.0
Egyptian pound	470.0	485.0

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The Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament, Mr. Bahjat Talhouni (second from left) meets here Saturday with members of the visiting West German parliamentary delegation, whose names were not supplied by the official Jordan News Agency. (JNA photo).

## Talhouni receives W. German delegation, flies to Syria

AMMAN (JNA). — The Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament, Mr. Bahjat Talhouni, Saturday received the West German delegation here on a visit on the occasion of the inauguration of the direct Lufthansa flight Amman-Frankfurt.

The two parties discussed bilateral relations, in particular parliamentary ones, between the Jordanian National Assembly and the Bundestag.

The meeting was attended by the West German ambassador to Jordan.

The West German delegation, which had arrived here Friday evening, includes parliamentarians from the Christian Democrats, the Free Democrats, the Social Democrats, as well as other government officials and members of the West German press.

During their five-day stay here the delegation will visit tourist and archaeological sites, and get acquainted with Jordan's development projects and social evolution.

After meeting with the West German delegation, the Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament, Mr. Bahjat Talhouni, was reported by the official Jordan News Agency to have left Saturday morning to Damascus on a weeklong visit.

Mr. Talhouni will assume, during the visit, the post of President of the Arab Parliamentary Federation.

Mr. Talhouni will hold the post for a period of one year in accordance with the federation's statutes which indicate that Jordan must now fulfil this role which passes to all Arab countries represented in the federation by rotation.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

The Jordanian newspapers Saturday expressed reserved satisfaction over the United States support of a U.N. Security Council's resolution criticising Israel's policy in the occupied Arab territories. Al Sha'b however describes the resolution as a carbon copy of its predecessors which were never implemented.

Al Dustour notes that the U.S. has approved, for the first time, Friday morning a unanimous Security Council resolution condemning Israel's settlement policy in the occupied areas, following the Council's debate on the explosive situation on the West Bank.

Of course, the paper says, nobody at the moment can describe U.S. endorsement of the council's statement as a change of attitude towards Israel, during the last two months of President Ford's administration; nor does it indicate any new trend in the American policy for the future. Nevertheless the U.S.'s approval of the condemnation of Israel is not without its significance which has something to do with the present Arab reality outside and inside the occupied land.

On the outside stage, Al Dustour continues, Arab solidarity has come up again as a result of the Riyadh and Cairo summits. In the

Cairo summit a solemn decision pledged support for the struggle of West Bank inhabitants. Inside the occupied areas Arab resistance has further mounted and it has become clear to friend and foe that the Arabs have decided to transfer the battle into the occupied territories themselves.

But while Al Sha'b puts on record the American support of the Security Council's resolution, it describes it as a carbon copy of its numerous predecessors which were never implemented.

"It is not important that the Security Council issues resolutions... The more important is that the council sees its resolutions implemented. Otherwise, the resolutions would lose their practical value, and the Security Council its prestige and influence in the international arena," the paper states.

## What's Going On

The British Council presents an exhibition of photographs on "Primary Mathematics in Britain".  
The exhibition opens on Mon., Nov. 15 and continues until Sat., Nov. 20.

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## Four committees to coordinate agricultural ties with Syria

AMMAN (JNA). — The Jordanian Syrian Agricultural Committee ended here two days of meetings Friday during which it discussed means to boost agricultural cooperation between the two countries.

The first committee, entrusted with the development of the desert regions (badia) in the two countries will coordinate regulations on pastures, develop grazing grounds and ensure water for them, organise agricultural centres, and prepare all other relevant studies to develop desert regions.

The second committee will develop agricultural production, adopt necessary measures to preserve animal health, coordinate between Jordan and Syria to combat two months.

The third committee will be required to coordinate between Syria and Jordan in the production of plants, trees, exchange experience in these fields and coordinate regulations related to forests.

The fourth committee will coordinate agricultural marketing procedures, standardise specifications and study methods to exchange agricultural produce, stock it, process vegetables and fruits.

The meeting was presided over by the Minister of Agriculture, Salah Jum'a, and his Syrian counterpart, Mr. Ahmad Qablan. The next meeting will be in Damascus within the coming two months.

## Aviation, trade accords signed

AMMAN (JNA). — The official Jordan News Agency reported Saturday that Jordan signed two different agreements with Yugoslavia and North Korea. The agreement with Yugoslavia was signed in Belgrade Saturday and is meant to organise air traffic between the two countries. The Jordanian ambassador to Yugoslavia signed the agreement for Jordan while the secretary general of the Yugoslav Ministry of Transport and Communications signed it for his government.

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## THE BRITISH EMBASSY

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ANGLICAN CHURCH, JABAL AMMAN,

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### NOTICE

While I thank the shareholders of the Arab Development and Investment Company Limited for their confidence, of which I will always be proud, in electing me as a member of their Board of Directors, I feel extremely sorry to submit my resignation therefrom, due to my increasing occupation with my private affairs. I wish the Arab Development and Investment Company all progress and every success.

Mashhour Haditheh Al Jazy

هكلاان الاصل



## Economic Viewpoint Free market vs. government regulated system

By Dr. Haitham Hurani

For centuries, political scholars and economists have theorised about the scope and function of the state. Two hundred years ago, Mr. Adam Smith asserted, in *The Wealth of Nations*, that the government should be dedicated to the institution of a free market system, and its role be limited to national defence, the administration of justice, the provision of certain public works and the facilitation of commerce. However, to economic reviewers, it appears that one of the most remarkable trends in contemporary history has been the growing importance of government in economic life. This was counter to Mr. Adam Smith's thesis.

In the underdeveloped world we note the magnitude of government role in the market sector and the general operation of the economy has been substantial indeed. Jordan is no exception. Generally, the Jordanian government's intervention in the economic life can be classified into two major target categories. One is the comprehensive developmental planning to attain higher rates of growth and second, price ceiling policy to protect consumers and stabilise their cost of living.

What I shall deal with this week and the next is the second facet of the government intervention. Today, I like to discuss the theoretical aspects of the free market system in comparison with government regulated market, and next week I shall be discussing the vital and interesting illustrative case of poultry market where a heated dialogue has been going on for several weeks between the Ministry of Supply and the major poultry producers regarding whether to float the price of poultry or to continue regulating it.

According to the theory of perfect competition, the free operation of the forces of supply and demand will distribute resources as efficiently as possible. However, for the domination of perfect competitive market certain conditions must prevail: Large numbers of buyers and sellers all engaged in the purchase and sale of a homogenous commodity with perfect knowledge of market prices and quantities, no discrimination, and perfect mobility of resources. Of course, with the assumption of attaining all these conditions, we can infer that perfect competition is not a realistic model since it is very difficult to attain all these conditions; but despite that, it remains useful as an ideal situation which permits simplification of a problem in a free market. Here, a government dedicated to the institution

of a free market would have to break down large companies into smaller firms to restrict any monopoly power in an industry. Also, the government would have to abandon its economic activity as planning efforts and improving the agricultural sector.

Paradoxically, some people who resist what they conceive to be government interference in their business also vigorously resist any attempt to lessen the financial benefits they receive from the government. I think most people really want a mixture of competitive and regulated markets. They recognise that an equitable economic system allows the government to intervene when the alternative would be hardship for a group or sector. But the question remains: When should the government intervene and for how long?

This is a policy question and non-economic forces which really decide, as popular pressures, the persuasive power of special-interest groups, and considerations of national security. For example, during an inflationary period, as at present in Jordan, the government takes measures to put price ceilings on some consumer goods to keep these prices from going "too" high. If the government regards the market equilibrium price as too high it establishes a ceiling price making it illegal to sell the product above the ceiling price.

But with intervention in the private market we must expect that things will not go as smoothly as desired. First of all we shall expect shortages in the supply of this commodity or that in the market, since many sellers are not really willing to produce at the regulated price level. Also, poor services, poor quality and many other complications may arise because of regulating the prices. Hence, I think the price ceiling policy must be viewed as a temporary measure and the government should review its price policy constantly. The government must realise that the low price may make the production of the regulated commodity an unattractive investment so it would be advisable to help the industry by improving its technology and reducing costs to keep profit margins just fair enough for producers to continue. On the other hand, it must be ready to lift controlled prices if production circumstances change and supply increases which would lead to selling at lower prices within the competitive framework of the market.

## Airline sabotage suggests Cuban exile links with Venezuela, Chile

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico (CSM). — A multi-nation probe into the sabotage of a Cuban airliner early last month has brought to light a web of conspiracy that may well solve a dozen or more crimes perpetrated in the Caribbean and the United States in recent months.

Much of the investigation centres on a small band of Cuban-exile activists.

It is believed that an exile group was responsible for placing a bomb aboard the DC-8 jet of Cubana de Aviacion which crashed into the sea off Barbados Oct. 6 with the loss of all 73 aboard.

But the airliner crash is seen as merely the tip of an iceberg. Probers have uncovered clues sug-

gesting exile involvement in other bombings, machine gunnings, and killings — most of them in the Caribbean and the United States.

There is some suspicion that exiles were involved in the Washington bomb explosion that killed Orlando Letelier del Solar, former Chilean Ambassador to the United States, in late September.

This possibility opens up a hornet's nest of suspicions about links between the exiles and Chile's military leaders, between those leaders and Venezuela's government, and the Venezuelans and the exiles.

All this could prove embarrassing to Venezuelan President Car-

los Andres Perez, as well as to Chile's military leaders. It also could embarrass the United States, which has been harbouring many of these exile groups. Some of them had ties with the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in the early 1960s.

Whether those ties still exist is not clear: Washington sources are guarded in their comment. They deny Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro's charge that the CIA was responsible for the Cubana crash.

Beyond any embarrassment to Venezuela, Chile and the United States, a number of Caribbean governments have been implicated in the Cubana incident or in others that may have been caused by Cuban exiles.

Barbados, for example, is facing stiff criticism from Caribbean neighbours — including Cuba — for its handling of the Cubana incident. It rejects assertions that it has jurisdiction in the crash, claiming the plane fell in international waters.

But a number of nations charge that the new government of Barbados simply did not want to deal with what a Trinidadian source said was "a hot potato".

Trinidad, for its part, held two suspects in the incident for three weeks (one of them allegedly confessed) before it packed them off to Venezuela. Both are Cuban exiles.

At present Venezuela has 16 Cuban exiles in custody. One is Orlando Bosch, a long-time exile leader. Dr. Bosch, who skipped parole in Florida and arrived in Venezuela early last month, is wanted by the United States, and extradition proceedings are underway.

But Venezuela is unlikely to give him up quickly. Although his arrival in Venezuela, and a testimonial dinner in his honour, were embarrassing to the Perez government, sources in Caracas say sending him to the U.S. also might be embarrassing.

Some Venezuelans worry that Dr. Bosch might disclose Venezuelan links with the government of Gen. Augusto Pinochet Ugarte in Chile.

Nor is it forgotten that Mr. Letelier, the assassinated former Chilean ambassador to the United States, went first to Venezuela after being freed by the Chilean military, who had arrested him after they ousted the government of Salvador Allende Gossens. Mr. Letelier had held a number of posts under Dr. Allende.

Both Venezuela and the U.S. intervened to secure Mr. Letelier's release, and there was an apparent connection with Cuban exiles as well.

A number of prominent Cuban exiles serve in the Venezuelan government, and some are quite close to President Perez.

Close scrutiny of Cuban exile activities in and around the Caribbean as well as in the United States continues, with security and police officials in 11 nations involved.

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### RADIO JORDAN

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7.00	Breakfast show	3.00	Concert hour
7.30	News bulletin	4.00	Old favourites
7.40	Morning melodies	4.30	Easy listening
8.00	Sign off	5.00	Comedy
12.00	Pop session (Part I)	5.30	Pop session (Part III)
12.30	Catch the word	6.00	News summary
1.00	News summary	6.03	Listener's choice
1.03	Pop session (Part II)	7.00	News bulletin
2.00	News bulletin	7.10	News reports
2.15	Radio magazine	7.30	Sign off

### AMMAN AIRPORT

Departures :	Arrivals :
8:45 Cairo (EA)	7:55 Cairo (EA)
9:30 Rome	8:40 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
10:00 Larnaca, Athens	11:15 Kuwait (KAC)
10:30 Cairo	11:20 Deir Al Zor, Damascus (SAA)
11:25 London (BA)	14:20 Muscat, Dubai, Bahrain (GA)
12:00 Aqaba (SAA)	15:20 Riyadh (SDI)
12:15 Kuwait (KAC)	16:55 Paris
14:25 Damascus (SAA)	17:10 London
16:45 Riyadh (SDI)	17:15 Cairo
17:10 Larnaca (GA)	17:30 Copenhagen, Vienna
18:55 Baghdad, Dhahran	17:55 Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva
19:00 Bahrain, Bangkok	18:15 Rome
20:00 Kuwait	18:20 Athens, Larnaca
20:00 Jeddah	
20:30 Dhahran	
21:00 Jeddah	

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Civil defence rescue	" 24391-4
Fire headquarters	" 22090
First aid, fire, police	" 19
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	" 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency)	" 37111-3
Police headquarters	" 39141
Najdah, roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help	" 21111, 37777

### Cultural Centres

American Centre (USIS)	Tel. 41520
British Council	" 36147-8
French Cultural Centre	" 37009
Goethe Institute	" 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	" 44203
Amman Municipal Library	" 36111

### BBC RADIO

GMT			
05:00	News; Press Review	13:45	Sandi Jones Requests
05:15	New Ideas	14:30	Dad's Army
05:25	Book Choice	15:00	Radio Newsreel
05:30	Featuring...	15:15	Symphony
05:45	Letter from America	16:00	News; Commentary
06:00	News; Press Review	16:15	Our own correspondent
06:30	Sarah Ward Requests	16:40	The Week in Wales
07:00	News	16:45	The Mill on the Floss
07:15	Our own correspondent	17:00	News
07:30	Featuring...	17:09	The World Around Us: Interview with Reith Lecturer
07:45	As I See It	17:40	Book Choice
07:55	Book Choice	17:45	Sportscall
08:00	News; Reflections	18:00	News
08:15	World Radio Club	18:15	Radio Newsreel
08:30	The Pleasure's Yours	18:30	Scrape, Bang and Blow
09:00	News; Press Review	19:00	Radio Theatre
09:15	From the Weeklies	19:45	The Face of England
09:30	New Ideas	20:00	News; Commentary
09:45	Sports Review	20:15	Letterbox
10:15	Music from Ireland	20:30	Sunday Half-Hour
10:30	War Graves Commission Talk	21:00	Theatre Call
10:33	Service of Remembrance	21:15	Your Verdict ?
11:20	Interlude	21:45	Wars that changed the World
11:30	World News	22:00	News
11:45	Our own correspondent	22:09	Our own correspondent
12:00	Theatre of the Air	22:35	Letter from London
13:00	News; Commentary	22:45	Sportscall
13:15	Letter from America	23:00	World News; Commentary
13:30	World Service Short Story		

### JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6	Channel 6
3.30	Quran
3.45	Cartoons
4.10	Soccer match
6.20	Apple's way
8.00	News in Arabic
7.30	News in Hebrew
7.45	Varieties
8.30	Dr. Simon Locke
9.10	Civilisation
10.00	News in English
10.15	Mannix

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## U.S. Army gives Chrysler \$4.9b XM-1 tank order

WASHINGTON Nov. 13 (R)—The U.S. Army yesterday announced that Chrysler Corporation would build the XM-1, America's main battle tank for the rest of the century.

The Army intends to order 3,325 XM-1's at an estimated cost of \$4.9 billion.

Army Secretary Martin Hoffmann told a press conference that Chrysler had submitted a technically superior and less expensive design than General Motors for the new tank.

Earlier, Mr. Hoffmann had said Chrysler's tank would cost more but he corrected himself at the subsequent press conference.

The military value of tanks has been widely questioned since the 1973 Middle East war, when Soviet anti-tank missiles were used

with devastating effect by the Egyptians against Israeli armour.

Mr. Hoffmann said the XM-1's new composite armour of laminated metal and ceramic material would be impenetrable by present-day anti-tank missiles.

Today's decision was a blow for General Motors. Pentagon officials said in July General Motors had been chosen for the contract.

Mr. Hoffmann said the XM-1 would be more than twice as effective as the M60, now the main American tank.

"We feel this (the XM-1) represents the best main battle tank technology in the world," he said.

Mr. Hoffmann said the Army hoped to decide by next spring whether the tank would eventually be equipped with a British or West German 120mm tank gun.

## Utah prisoner may get wish to "die like a man"

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 13 (R). — Convicted killer Gary Gilmore, who wants to "die like a man" before a firing squad, may soon have his request granted, a Utah State official indicated today.

Mr. Gilmore, 35, sentenced to death for the murder of a motel manager, was to have been executed by a five-man firing squad next Monday.

But State Governor Calvin Rampton yesterday delayed the execution — the first in the United States since 1967 — and ordered the State Board of Pardons to consider Mr. Gilmore's case.

Board Chairman George Latimer told reporters today: "If a person says he doesn't want clemency and no one makes a good case for it, we do not have a basis for working in that person's favour. I doubt if Gilmore will change his mind."

Mr. Gilmore has complained that the delay of his execution has subjected him to "cruel and inhuman punishment."

The Board of Pardons meets next Wednesday and could commute the death sentence to life imprisonment, continue the stay of execution until it holds a public meeting to consider the case or request a new date of execution.

Mr. Latimer, who opposed the death penalty as defence lawyer in the My Lai massacre trial of Lt. William Calley, said some prisoners mellow when they appear before his board and change their pleas.

"But this is an unusual case. Gilmore is an unusual man. So you never know," he added.

Mr. Gilmore asked prison officials yesterday to be allowed to hold a news conference, but his request was rejected.



PREPARING FOR THE SUMMER — This exotic miss is most likely dreaming of the warm sun and the golden beaches as she displays this net-type design bikini in red and white from Yetou's Collection for 1977 at Wilmslow, Cheshire, recently. The bikini is also available in blue and white, and in the U.K. sells at under £12.

## While Karamanlis visits Brussels Greece, Turkey O.K. Aegean talks procedures

ANKARA, Nov. 13 (R). — Turkey and Greece have announced they have signed a document on the procedure of future talks on the Aegean continental shelf.

The document, signed yesterday at the end of nine days of talks at the Swiss capital of Berne, this month, would be made public next week, a Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

"The two sides reached agreement on the procedural details of future negotiations on the continental shelf dispute and a document was signed," the spokesman said.

A joint communique said the Berne meeting was held in a cordial and constructive atmosphere.

At two earlier meetings in Berne, in January and July this year, the two sides merely stated their views and said any solution would take "some time," according to official sources here.

In Brussels, meanwhile, Greece yesterday ruled out the possibility of NATO mediation in its dispute with Turkey over Cyprus.

Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis emphasised this in private talks with NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns, informed sources said.

Earlier, Greek Foreign Minister Demetrios Bitsios, after talks with his Belgian counterpart, Renaat van Elslande, said there was no reason to ask NATO to mediate.

"When we asked for NATO intervention (in Cyprus) we were told NATO did not interfere in differences between members," Mr. Bitsios told a press conference. "We do not have any reason to ask NATO to mediate now."

Mr. Bitsios also rejected the possibility of combining Greek negotiations for membership of the European Common Market with expected talks about applications by Spain and Portugal.

"Greece should be judged on its own merits," he said. "We were told in 1966 that associated membership (in the EEC) was the first step to full membership, so Ministry said."

Mr. Karamanlis ended his talks with Belgian Prime Minister Leo Tindemans yesterday, saying he had found complete understanding of Greek problems.

M. Tindemans accepted a Greek invitation to visit the country next spring, the Belgian Foreign Ministry said.

## Baghdad meet says Zionism hinders Middle East peace

AMMAN, Nov. 13 (R). — A conference on Zionism in Baghdad last night, to strengthen its influence and interference on Zionism in the Arab homeland has charged that the Zionist movement was an obstacle to peace.

The statement said Zionism was practising discrimination in Israel even between the Jews who had come from Europe and those from Arab countries.

It said: "The expulsion of the Palestinian Arabs from their homes and Zionist expansion have led to the use of violence which in turn led to a dispute with the neighbouring Arab states — a dispute, the continuation of which, threatens world peace."

The statement said: "Zionism is an obstacle to peace in the Middle East, and the Palestinian struggle which aims at establishing a Palestinian progressive and secular society where all citizens enjoy equal rights, regardless of religion, colour or race deserves effective support from the free peoples throughout the world."

The conference, attended by some 300 delegates, including journalists, from 46 countries, said Zionism "supported by American imperialism, has itself turned into a tool which helps imperialism."

The delegates, while recognising that the persecution of the Jew has led to the growth of Zionism, condemn all movements hostile to Judaism, the statement added.

## Nationalism of USSR minorities: Potential dynamite for Moscow

(This fourth of six articles on the Soviet Union, by a former Christian Science Monitor Moscow correspondent, tells of the many nationalities that make up the Soviet Union.)

By Elizabeth Pond

MOSCOW. — "We are a little colony of Russia — in 1976" spat out one Georgian to a visitor in Tbilisi. "What wouldn't we be today if we weren't a colony of Russia?"

To Georgian, Baltic and Central Asian critics, Russian ordering about of the smaller Soviet minorities is an insult to national identity. And the Soviet Union is an anomaly; the last empire in a post-colonial world.

To the Russians, however, who constitute 53.4 per cent of the Soviet population and who dominate the country's political, economic and cultural life, it is only natural that they are the "elder brothers" among the country's 104 recognised nationalities.

Where truth lies for the Soviet Union's 113 million non-Russians will determine the future tranquility or turbulence of Soviet life far more than any other domestic issue.

The narrow class concern of intellectuals about freedom, chronic and therefore accustomed me at shortages, and an inefficient economy are all minor irritants in comparison with the potential dynamite of the nationalities question.

In an otherwise politically apathetic population, nationalism is the one issue that could catch the imagination of large masses and focus discontent against Moscow's leadership.

So far, however, the crisis that Western observers have long anticipated has not materialised. There has been no outburst of anti-Russian riots since Army troops rushed to quell demonstrations in Kaunas, Lithuania, in 1972.

There are several reasons for Moscow's success to date in prolonging the old czarist empire. They include:

— Positive incentives, such as



Head shepherd on collective farm in Kazakhstan.

economic integration and development throughout the entire Soviet Union; access to the modern technological world through Russian ties; opportunities for Russified native leaders to join the governing elite and to share in the elite perquisites; and, for Central Asians, freedom from exhausting local warfare, as well as dramatically improved education, health care and standard of living under Soviet rule.

— Such neutral factors as tolerance of local culture within certain bounds.

— Negative penalties through authoritarian rule; the assigning of real power to Slav (Russian, Byelorussian and Ukrainian) second secretaries in the all-important Communist parties in the republics; firm Russian control of police and especially secret police forces in all the republics; suppression of the rare nationalist uprisings; also Slav emigration to minority regions, and especially to their capital cities; dispersal of Army recruits so that national units do not form and serve in their own republics; and lethal purges of local Communist leaders in the 1930's and less lethal purges in Latvia in the 1950's and in the Ukraine in the 1970's.

Soviet policy on nationalities has followed many zigzags. The Reds first promised autonomy to the various nationalities when they ousted the Whites for non-Russian loyalties, as the old Russian Empire dissolved in civil war.

As the Bolsheviks (under the most ruthless centraliser of all, the Georgian Joseph Stalin) consolidated their power, however, they

renege on their promises. They sent the Red Army in to suppress attempts at autonomy in Georgia and elsewhere; they forcibly settled Central Asian nomads; they liquidated their own national Communist leaderships.

Legally, the 15 Soviet republics are equal, and each has the right to secede. In practice, however, any local leaders suspected of "bourgeois nationalism" or even economic localism are swiftly dispensed with. And ordinary citizens who raise this issue — like the 14 Armenians sentenced in 1974 for proposing a referendum on secession — can expect jail terms.

Such control by Moscow is justified ideologically by the argument that a centralised, nationwide proletarian party and the planned centralised economy must always take top priority.

Under Nikita Khrushchev and Leonid Brezhnev, the goal has been "rapprochement," a "growing together" of the various nationalities leading to an undifferentiated, "unified" Soviet people. The concept is comparable to the American melting-pot theory.

But here the pot's contents refuse to melt. This leads to chronic disguised arguments about "Russification" in education, versions of history and urban populations in the national republics.

Latvians complain Slav labour is brought in for new factories and that incoming Russian engineers get apartments in a year, while Latvians have to wait five years.

Estonian clerks refuse to sell their choicest wares to Russian customers. Lithuanians cling to their Roman Catholic heritage both as a religion and as a national fortress against encroaching atheistic Slavs.

In all of the national republics, the younger generation, which has grown up amid Soviet preaching about the withering away of nationality, still stampedes to university studies in the native languages, literatures and histories. Competition runs as high as 45 applicants for every available opening in these studies.

In addition, fierce disputes rage, especially in Georgia just now, over pressures from Moscow to increase attendance at Russian-language, rather than native-language, elementary schools, and to make Russian-language dissertations compulsory at university level.

The minority republics accommodate to the strains in varied ways. Georgians maintain their own mini-Stalin cult, boycott the Russian-language elementary schools and thrive on political double entendres.

Estonians quietly limit their new factories (and thereby any influx of Slav workers); run a much more efficient economy than the Russians, with as much self-reliance as possible; and consequently enjoy the highest standard of living in the Soviet Union.

Ukrainians play for the highest stakes, engaging in factional maneuvering for the top Soviet leadership in Moscow.

When they stop to think about it, the Russians worry about anti-Russian nationalism. And they tend to respond with a Slav nationalism — some term it chauvinism of their own.

The fears of Slavs are especially aroused when they compare the high Central Asian birthrate with the low Slav birthrate and anticipate that in a few years Russians themselves will be a minority in the Soviet Union.



A worker on a collective farm in Armenia.

Western specialists on Soviet nationalities' problems contend Moscow is not immune to the centrifugal demands for independence that broke up all the other great empires in the postwar world. Certainly, the potential for trouble could be swiftly realised during a war or other prolonged turning of events.

So far, however, economic self-interest and police sanctions have kept the Soviet Union together.

Next: Soviet foreign policy a cautious superpower tries to expand its influence.)



Flower sellers in Soviet Dagestan on the west coast of the Caspian Sea.





## Satellites keep tag on killer whales

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON (C- SM). — Satellites soon may be keeping watch on the whales of the world and revealing something of their mysterious life cycles.

The Marine Mammal Commission is considering such a possi-

bility in the wake of a radio-tagging experiment on killer whales.

A University of Washington professor, Dr. Al Erickson, has received a number of siting reports of at least one of two killer whales to which he attached

small radio transmitters last April. And late in September he picked up the radio's beeping signal in the San Juan Islands at the mouth of Puget Sound but was not able to locate the whale.

"We have been very encouraged by Dr. Erickson's results," says Robert Hoffman of the Marine Mammal Commission, which funded this work.

According to Dr. Hoffman, the longest that a whale or dolphin has been radio-tagged previously is one month. But at least a year is needed to study a full cycle in the life of the world's largest mammals, he says.

Now the commission is considering a satellite sensing system which could track whales with radio-packs around the globe. This could be used not only with killer whales, but also on the great whales, says the government scientist.

For instance, the grey whale has been intensively studied. "We have a fair idea of their numbers," reports D. Hoffman, "but we know little about their actual migration routes or their breeding habits."

Radio-tagging some of these whales and tracking them by satellite could supply this information. It also could reveal more details about the social life of these elusive creatures.

It is only in the last year or so that scientists have determined that killer whales, which some have begun calling Orca, roam in stable "pods." These pods consist of four adult members, both males and females, and an assortment of younger animals.

This was the conclusion of research by Michael Bigg of the Canadian Fisheries Service in British Columbia. It has been confirmed by an independent study done by Ken Balcomb of the U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service in Seattle.

"The social behaviour of killer whales is extremely interesting," says Dale Rice, a U.S. Fisheries Service whale expert. Both adult males and females appear to be permanent members of a pod, which is unique in the whale world, he says.

According to Dr. Erickson, the small radio pack was designed by engineers at the University of Minnesota, who have done similar work with other animals. The pack was attached to the dorsal fin of two animals with surgical pins.

Last spring, his work was part of a major controversy. The whales he tagged were from a pod captured by Sea World, a large aquarium operator. The capture, which took place in lower Puget Sound, caused a storm of controversy in western Washington state. As a result, it appears that no more killer whales will be captured in this area, says Dr. Hoffman.

## JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answers Tuesday  
Yesterday's Jumbles: OUAKE VOCAL NOUGAT FESTAL  
Answer: Sounds like a proposal over the salad — "LETTUCE" (let us)

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

1. Fume
4. Broad blade
7. Pung
11. Feeler
13. Floury
14. Colonist
15. Drizzle
16. Halfway
17. Lessees
19. Coterie
20. Roll
21. And others: Latin
23. One-base hits

DOWN

2. Vivid
3. Cold-blooded
4. Allied
5. Diligence
6. Cheese dish
7. Exotic
8. Temporary gift
9. Redact
10. English tutors
12. Abolish
16. Kind of buoy
19. Foundation
22. Bandaged
23. Relinquishes
24. Used in ornaments
25. Shifty
26. Murderer of
28. Revolver
30. Sail nearest the wind
33. Unicorn lich
34. Baseball team
35. Victim
36. Rachel
39. Declare
40. Mend



Par time 20 min. AP Newsfeatures

## Your Horoscope

By Jeane Dixon

SUNDAY, NOV. 14

Your birthday today: Sees you advancing steadily, taking on heavier responsibilities. There's an element of speculation in all you do throughout the entire year; beware of wishful thinking or carelessness with details. Relationships pass an early test, then settle to generally pleasant terms. Today's natives are impulsive, restless, but firmly committed to their homes. Those born this year have a talent for extended conversation, may channel their ability into literary or dramatic arts.

Aries (March 21-April 19): If life has a sense of crisp formality, you're responding normally to a natural influence. Sidestep subjects concerning money. Social action helps solve a problem.

Taurus (April 20-May 20): Charity begins at home, but this isn't the time to begin household renovations. Stabilize relationships. Somebody on the scene has contrary ideas.

Gemini (May 21-June 20): Your season of being a social butterfly continues. Get on with a round of visits, doing more listening than explaining. You expect too much of romance now.

Cancer (June 21-July 22): Budgets are lost as you get carried away by the sweep of local events. Jot down notes. Promises are easy to believe, probably won't be kept.

Leo (July 23-Aug. 22): You can persuade people into anything within reason. Chances are your program is incom-

plete just now. Concentrate on what you know; the rest falls into place.

Virgo (Aug. 23-Sept. 22): If you're not happy about where you seem headed, stop, look within yourself for conflict. Meditate. Once clear on what you want, you can have it.

Libra (Sept. 23-Oct. 22): A streak of confrontation-drama runs through even trivial episodes. A solution to an old difficulty is at hand. Speak up, but leave guesswork aside.

Scorpio (Oct. 23-Nov. 21): Judicious effort tips a balance for the beginnings of a new and better status. Let personal dignity of all remain intact. Debate helps clear the air.

Sagittarius (Nov. 22-Dec. 21): You plunge right ahead regardless of hints, and say more than is beneficial to your prospects socially or career-wise. Make amends, and avoid dissension.

Capricorn (Dec. 22-Jan. 19): You're on your way up from a relative low spot in your prosperity cycle. Look at others' progress, learn by example. Sensible requests yield assistance.

Aquarius (Jan. 20-Feb. 18): You're on the receiving end, with a wide range of freedom in how you react. Study others' actions. Don't force decisions on family matters.

Pisces (Feb. 19-March 20): Some activities you kept under cover are revealed, but don't assume all is known because part of the story comes out. Remain uninvolved, reserve comment.

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## TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURES

MANNIX  
FAVOUR FOR AN OLD FRIEND

Gang accuses Mannix of plotting with a friend of his -- member of the gang, who took off with the stolen goods -- to share the spoils between them.

APPLE'S WAY  
THE APPLICANT

George Apple convinces owner of large store that women can share responsibility as well as men.

CIVILISATION  
GRANDEUR AND OBEDIENCE

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## U.S.-Hanoi Paris talks explore path for future negotiations

PARIS, Nov. 13 (AFP). — The resumption of contacts between the United States and Vietnam here yesterday was not entirely fruitless, while it brought nothing new that might indicate how relations between Washington and Hanoi will progress in the future observers believed.

The communiqués published by the U.S. State Department and the Vietnamese Embassy here after the first meeting do not slam the door on negotiations.

On both sides one can discern that dialogue has genuinely started and everything indicates that it will continue.

Indeed, it has been stated in Washington that nothing concrete can come of such talks until Vietnam has given the information requested by the Americans on the 600 or so G.I.'s missing in Vietnam.

But the other side has declared its willingness to "fulfill completely its obligations" concerning the Paris agreements and the "restitution of persons."

One might ask why, in these conditions, North Vietnamese negotiator Tran Hoan, did not choose to save time by providing his American counterpart Samuel Gammon with the requested information.

But why didn't he? Probably because the main object of Friday's meeting was to explore carefully the path that genuine negotiations

might take place in the future. That will come when the new president has taken office in the United States, who Hanoi hopes will follow a policy which, to quote Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach on a recent visit to Paris, "will be more prudent than that of his predecessor."

Vietnamese reservations can also be explained by the imminence of next month's Vietnamese Communist Party Congress which will define the direction of Vietnam's foreign policy.

But for now the conciliatory tone of the communiqué issued by the Vietnamese embassy here augurs well for the future course of events.

One could not be more explicit than was the Vietnamese statement when it affirmed "the serious position and the goodwill of the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam" and that it was "prepared for an exchange of views on the problems preoccupying the American party and to fulfill completely its obligations regarding the stipulations of the Paris agreement on Vietnam."

If this goodwill also exists in Washington, there is no doubt that once Mr. Jimmy Carter is sworn in as president, American-Vietnamese relations will rapidly be on the way to normalisation.

## Moscow-Belgrade talks expected to confirm status quo relations

BELGRADE, Nov. 13 (AFP). — Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev is awaited here Nov. 15 for a two-day visit that is expected to confirm the status quo in the officially-correct relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

Informed sources said the visit was routine and they expected no spectacular decisions to be reached in the course of Mr. Brezhnev's talks with President Josip Tito. They pointed out that Mr. Brezhnev owed Mr. Tito a visit since their last meeting in Kiev three years ago, but that the visit was delayed by certain developments. They said the Kremlin judged conditions not propitious for a visit last winter. They have become so today.

Although the two leaders did meet at international conferences in Helsinki in July 1975 and in Berlin in 1976. These meetings could not be a substitute for an official visit similar to the one U.S. President Gerald Ford made here in August 1975. The time had come to review Soviet-Yugoslav relations, even if these have not changed very much.

Observers said the reviewing is likely to be done with a great deal of caution. Relations between the two countries -- odds in 1948 but reconciled following Nikita Khrushchev's peacemaking visit in 1955 -- have been characterised by prudence. They are relations which exclude impulsive innovations, and although no crisis exists between Moscow and Belgrade, the latter remains suspicious.

As the two begin their talks, both will have at the back of their mind Mr. Jimmy Carter's statement during the U.S. election campaign that he would not send U.S. troops to defend Yugoslavia. Observers here say the statement

## Fruitful dialogue expected from Arab seminar in Tokyo

TOKYO, Nov. 13 (R). — Mr. Khalil Azhari, Director of the Arab League office in Tokyo, today said that next week's Arab seminar here would build a solid foundation for mutual understanding between Japan and the Arab nations.

In a news conference he expressed the hope that the seminar to be held on Monday and Tuesday would be the beginning of fruitful dialogue, similar to the Euro-Arab dialogue.

He said relations between Japan and the Arab nations would be fostered in the long-term and that economic relations between them would become of vital importance to both.

Six Arab speakers will give lectures in the seminar sponsored by the Arab League office and the Tokyo Shimbun, a leading daily in the capital.



"NEXT ATTRACTION" — Filming the story of his life, "The Greatest", Mr. Muhammad Ali, centre, portrays himself in the Houston courtroom scene incident during his trial for refusing to be drafted into the U.S. Army. Director Tom Gries, left, coaches Ali and actor Paul Winfield in the scene which was shot Thursday in the Harris County courtroom. The real court event took place in the federal courtroom in Houston. (AP wirephoto).

## Quebec separatists head for election victory

MONTREAL, Nov. 13 (R). — The party that wants eventual independence for predominantly French-speaking Quebec seems headed for a strong showing in Monday's provincial elections, according to political pollsters and analysts here.

But even if the Parti Quebecois (P.Q.) should decisively defeat the governing Liberal Party of Premier Robert Bourassa, any break with the rest of Canada would come through slow realignments rather than as a sudden rift.

The P.Q. leader, M. Rene Levesque, has said if he won, he would immediately prepare a referendum on whether Quebec should remain within the Canadian federation.

During the campaign he has played down separation, focussing instead on such bread-and-butter issues as Quebec's 10 per cent unemployment rate and on the record of the Liberal Party.

M. Levesque's strategy of presenting himself as a plausible alternative to M. Bourassa seems to be working with the voters.

An opinion poll published this week in the Toronto Star newspaper showed the P.Q. with 29.5 per cent support, compared with 15.9 per cent for the Liberals and 8.4 per cent for the Union Nationale, a conservative party which governed Quebec for many years, but lately has been in decline.

A substantial 30 per cent said they remained undecided, while six per cent declined to name a preference and 4.5 per cent said they would not vote. The rest backed other minor parties.

But on the issue of independence itself, only 18 per cent said they favoured a separate Quebec. Fifty-eight per cent were against it and the rest undecided.

Mr. Levesque termed the poll extremely encouraging, but cautioned that 87 per cent of the people polled had been French-Canadians. The actual breakdown of the just over six million people in Quebec is closer to 80 per cent French and 20 per cent English. Canada's total population is almost 23 million.

Aware of the continuing fear of separation, especially in Quebec's largely English-Canadian business community, M. Bourassa has struggled to pin the independence label squarely on M. Levesque and the P.Q.

King Hussein

[Continued from page 1]

Representative Flowers said the meeting with King Hussein had reinforced their impression that the King was an exemplary model of a moderate and responsible politician.

Mr. Flowers pledged that he and the members of his delegation would present their impressions of the true state of affairs in the region to U.S. policymakers.

Representative Herman Badillo from New York told reporters he was convinced, following his visit to Egypt, Israel and Jordan, that present conditions were ideal for a realistic, just and lasting settlement of the Middle East problem.

Representative Hamilton Fish Jr. of New York, the other co-chairman of the delegation, said he was delighted with his visit to Jordan and wished he had discovered it earlier. Other members of the delegation shared this sentiment.

Minister of Culture and Information Adnan Abu Odeh and U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering attended the airport conference.

## Kuwait accuses U.S. of trying to incite poor nations against OPEC

KUWAIT, Nov. 13 (R). — Kuwait's acting oil minister today accused the United States of trying to incite the poorer developing states against oil-producing countries, according to the newspaper Al Anbaa.

The paper quoted Mr. Abdul Rahman Al Atiqi as saying that the poorer nations would take no notice of the American charge that an oil price increase would harm them, because they know that the U.S. and other industrialised nations were responsible for the economic problems of some of them.

Mr. Atiqi was commenting on an official U.S. statement issued in Washington last Thursday which strongly opposed any increase in oil price and said the U.S. is consulting other industrialised nations on how to avoid an expected rise next month.

He said the ministerial conference of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), due to be in Doha, Qatar, in December, would discuss the statement.

He added that the Americans

would not succeed in splitting the oil-producing developing nations from those which had no oil.

The Kuwait newspaper Al Rai Al Aam described the U.S. statement as an attempt by rich nations to maintain their prosperity at the expense of raw material producers.

An editor in the paper asked whether the Third World was fated from the industrialised nations

to remain a servant of the West, "staying hungry while watching them feasting themselves on rich banquets financed by the world's oil, iron and other raw materials."

It said the oil-producing states have to grant massive aid to the poorer nations and spend the rest of their revenues "on consumer goods bought at exorbitant prices."

The original seven members of the "nuclear suppliers' club" — the United States, the Soviet Union, France, Britain, West Germany, Canada and Japan — are believed to have recommended uniform regulations last Jan. 27.

The sale of plant to which active uranium or recycle materials is added.

The Foreign Office merely announced that the purpose of the meeting was "to ensure that nuclear exports do not contribute to nuclear (weapons) proliferation."

It was the first official statement about the group's work since it began secretly in April last year.

The supplier countries already have "harmonised their nuclear export policies," the statement added.

## Nuclear suppliers' club concludes secret meet

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AFP). — A two-day meeting here of 14 Western and Communist countries which export nuclear technology ended yesterday as secretly as it started.

The suppliers' group have decided that there should be no further publicity as this time, a British Foreign Office spokesman said.

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## British financial crisis becomes headache for U.S. policymakers

WASHINGTON D.C. (CSM). — American foreign policy has come through the presidential election campaign with a few scratches and bruises but substantially undamaged and hence free to cope with whatever lies ahead.

First order of business will have to be Britain's financial crisis which is viewed in Washington as being too serious to talk about — lest the wrong word make matters worse. The subject was never mentioned during the campaign, but it lies heavy in the thoughts of the multitude of Britain's friends and well-wishers in America.

Were it possible for Washington to wave a magic wand and restore the pound to soundness, it joyfully would be waved.

The awesome problem for Washington thinkers and planners is that the dollar has been used so often since World War II to help the pound — without constructive results. The record would not seem to indicate that putting more dollars under the pound would do more than string out the crisis.

Also, Washington advice is not likely to be helpful to anyone in London. Hence there is to be no independent American position on the subject.

Washington will act solely in and through the International Monetary Fund. This will protect Washington from the charge of interfering, or not interfering, in Britain's internal affairs. If there is to be advice to London, and terms for granting further credits, the advice will come from the fund and the terms will be set by the fund.

Democrats and Republicans alike hope for an end to the crisis

of the pound. They are alike in feeling the jolt every time the pound drops.

Most people in high places in Washington remember the days of the high partnership of Britain and America during World War II. Most remember the close association of the two as they faced together the exciting problems of rebuilding the world.

The weakness of the pound long since pulled British military forces out of the Far East (except for a token in Hong Kong). The Arab Gulf has been banded over to U.S. and local naval forces. For the first time since the Napoleonic wars there is no longer a single British warship stationed in the Mediterranean.

Washington would like to see a revival of the great days of the partnership when London shared with Washington an interest in affairs in every quarter of the globe, and also had the tools with which those affairs could be influenced constructively. It was the smoothest, happiest, most successful partnership of great powers in modern history. And it could be revived if the problem of the pound were solved.

But the worst that has happened to foreign policy has been President Ford's forgetting that Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Romania are de facto prisoners of Soviet power and Jimmy Carter's asserting that if he were president no Americans would ever fight in Yugoslavia — even if Soviet troops entered that country.

The two candidates did weaker a little the even-handedness of the American posture in the Middle East. Both stressed their devotion to Israel. But Henry Kissinger's successor will retain the ability to bargain between Israel and the Arab countries since Israeli dependence on the United States for weapons and vital economic support remains unchanged.

Yet the crisis of the pound continues to narrow the area of effective partnership. An anxiety in Washington today is over the ex-



United States President-elect Jimmy Carter